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some of these birds which he chanced to observe in Bermuda in 1903. In the Zoölogist for Nov., 1877, Reid records the Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) as having occurred in Bermuda Aug. 3, the Lesser Yellowlegs July 13, dates which correspond closely with the arrival of these species on Long Island, New York. He gives the Ringneck (*Agialitis semipalmata*) and Greater Yellowlegs as arriving early in August, the Semipalmated Sandpiper, the first of August or a few days earlier; which is little later than the arrival of the main flight of these same species on Long Island. A Turnstone has been noted at Cooper's Island, Bermuda, by H. Bowditch, July 27 (Am. Naturalist, 1904, p. 557), which would be an exceptionally early date for higher latitudes.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

**Krider's Hawk (*Buteo borealis krideri*) in Alaska.**—Krider's Hawk, the type specimen of which was taken in Winnebago County, Iowa, September, 1872, ranges according to the 1910 Check-List of the American Ornithologists' Union, from the "great plains, from Wyoming, North Dakota, and Minnesota, south to Nebraska and Missouri, and in winter to Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi." It is, therefore, of no little interest to record a specimen from Eagle, Alaska, which was secured for the Coe College Museum, (No. 336), through Rev. Dr. C. F. Ensign, formerly a missionary at that station. The exact date on which the specimen was collected is not available, but it was during the winter of 1903. The bird was submitted for final identification to Mr. Robert Ridgway of the National Museum, Washington, D. C. Mr. Ensign says that hawks like this one are not common in that part of Alaska, and whether others seen were of this variety may be questioned.

The bird is fairly light for an immature specimen of this variety, the middle breast practically unspotted, the belly showing an incomplete belt of scattered brownish spots. The feathers of the head are whitish basally, the shafts appearing as dark penciled lines, each shaft bordered on either side with dusky brown. The tail is crossed by eight distinct narrow dusky bands, the spaces between the bands being rusty whitish, the under surface of the tail and body markedly white. Tibiæ spotted somewhat with faint buff.

The measurements of the specimen taken (from the skin) are as follows:

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Length                | 600 millimeters. |
| Wing                  | 400 "            |
| Tail                  | 260 "            |
| Tarsus                | 75 "             |
| Bill (including cere) | 37 "             |

Krider's Hawks have been reported to me not infrequently from various parts of Iowa, and especially from the region about Eagle Lake, in Hancock County, Iowa. It is a conspicuous bird in the field, being recognized even by those who are not ornithologists, as a much lighter colored hawk than the common Red-tail.—B. H. BAILEY, M. D., *Dept. Zoölogy, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa*.